

he advises: In extraperitoneal rupture proceed to suprapubic incision. Bladder-suture may be practiced, or omitted as it does not offer full security. Sufficient drainage is essential. In intra-peritoneal rupture do laparotomy immediately, and sew up the bladder. Drainage of the abdomen is strictly necessary.—*Wien. Med. Woch.*, 1887, Nos. 23, 24, and 25.

WM. BROWNING (Brooklyn).

IX. Laparotomy for Intraperitoneal Rupture of the Bladder. By EDWARD L. KEYES M.D. (New York) and JOSEPH M. FOX, M.D. (Philadelphia). A man, æt. 22, suffering from this lesion was operated upon by Dr. Keyes twenty-two and a half hours after the accident, but *death* supervened eighteen hours afterward. Dr. Fox's case occurred in a man, æt. 45, the operation being delayed nearly twenty hours, and *death* occurring thirty-nine hours later from urinary intoxication and peritonitis, caused by the length of time the peritoneum was exposed to the urine between the injury and the operation.—*N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Dec. 24, 1887, and *Med. News*, Dec. 10, 1887.

JAMES E. PILCHER (U.S. Army).

ULCERS, ABSCESES, TUMORS.

I. Rectal Fistula in Czerny's Clinic. By CARL C. F. GREFFRATH (Heidelberg). This is a statistical compilation of sixty-one cases of rectal fistulæ operated upon in the clinic of Czerny, of Heidelberg. Fistula in ano was observed most frequently between the ages of 20 and 40 years (57% +); this corresponds to other authors. The youngest patient was aged 6 months, the oldest 70 years of age. It was found to be infrequent below the age of ten years. It has so happened that of the 61 cases only one occurred in a woman. (Bryant in 236 cases had 74 occurring in women). As to the situation of the fistulæ author gives the following figures:

65.5%	Fistula recti incompleta externa
4.8%	" " " interna
29.5%	" " completa.

The incomplete external fistulæ were situated on the left side be-

tween the tuber ischii and anus in 39.4 % of the cases. The internal fistulæ were all above the external sphincter. The complete fistulæ were situated on the left side, between the anus and tuber ischii in 41.2 % of the cases. Of all the fistulæ ten cases showed undermined borders. Ten cases of the total occurred in tuberculous subjects (lung). Two later on developed diabetes mellitus. Thirty-eight showed normal internal organs on admission to the clinic. Among the scattering cases we find dysentery given as predisposing moment to the disease; hemorrhoids preceded in one case, in another chronic eczema was present. In others traumatism was given by patients as the causal agent. Forty-three gave history of a gradually developing abscess. The old mode of operating in the clinic of Czerny consisted in introducing a grooved director in the external opening of the fistula, the index finger of the left hand being in the rectum, and in complete fistulæ, passing the director through the internal opening bringing it outside the anus and dividing the tissues lying on the director in the usual way. But of late, 43 of the 61 cases, the tissues were divided with the *Paquelin knife cautery instead of the knife*. The advantages of this method are that the eschar, to a certain degree, protects the wound against infection during the first days after operation. There is very little hemorrhage. The granulation process is an active one subsequently, and the eschar prevents union of the wound. Of course antiseptics is in all these cases thoroughly carried out. *Iodoform* is especially to be recommended in these cases. The author discusses the relation of these fistulæ to pulmonary phthisis, but brings forward nothing new. This disease is not considered a contraindication to operation. In closing he records two very interesting cases of fistulæ in subjects suffering from diabetes mellitus. Author concludes that in all fistulæ we should examine urine for sugar.—*Deutsche Zeitsch. f. Chir.*, Bd. xxvi, hft. 1 and 2.

II. On Lupus Carcinoma. By DR. H. BAVHA (Tübingen). It is now well recognized that epithelial carcinoma may develop from cicatrices of lupus. Inclusive of the five cases recorded by the author, forty-two cases occur in the literature.